Philadeiphia, in the year 1875. To put into effect the several laws relating to the Exhibition, the United States Centennial Commission was constituted, composed of two Commissioners from each State and Territory, nominated by their respective Governors and appointed by the President. The Congress also created our auxilliary and associate corporation, the Contennial Board of Finance, whose unexpectedly heavy burdens have been nobly borne. A remarkable and prolonged disturbance of the finances and industries of the country has greatly magnified the task; but we hope for a favorable judgment of the degree of success attained. July 4, 1875, this ground was dedicated to its present uses. Twenty-one months ago this demorial Hall was begun. All the other 180 buildings within the enclosure have been created within tweive months. All the buildings embraced in the plans of the commission itself are finished. The demands of applicants exceeded the space, and strenuous and continuous efforts have been made to get every exhibit ready in time.

By general consent the Exhibition is appropriately hold in the City of Brotherly Love, Yonder, almost

held in the City of Broberly Love. Yonder, almost within your view, stands the venerated editice wherein occurred the event this work is designed to comment occurred the event this work is designed to comment occurred the event this work is designed to comment orate, and the hall in which the first Continental Congress assembled. Within the present limits of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of this great park were the homes of eminent patriots of the earth of the construction placed at our disposal. In harmony with all this fitness is the liberal support given the enterprise by the State, the city, and the people individually.

In the name of the United States you extended a respectful and cordial invitation to the governments of other nations to be represented and to participate in this Exhibition. You know the very acceptable terms in which they responded, from even the most distant regions. Their Commissioners are here, and you will soom see with what chergy and brilliangy they have entered upon this friendly competition in the arts of peace. It has been the fervens hope of the commission that, during this festival year, the people from all States and sections, of all creeds and chu ches, all parties and classes, burying all resentments, would come up together to this birthplace of our resources; to measure the progress of an hundred years; and to examine to our profit the wonderful products of other lands; but especially to join hands in periect fraternity and promise the God of our takers that the new century shall surpass the old in the true glories of civilization. And, furthermore, that from the association here of welcome visitors from all nations, there may result not alone great benefits to invention, manufactures, agriculture, trade and commerce, but association for each of the commission of the commerce of the commission

peace.
Thus reporting to you, Mr. President, under the laws
of the government and the usage of similar occasions,
in the name of the United States Centennial Commission, I present to your view the International Exhibition of 1876.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS. When the President arose, holding in his hands the copy of his address, the enthusiasm which had greeted his first appearance was renewed. It was a minute or two before he could speak, and when he did it was in a clear, low voice which could not be heard twenty feet

away. He said:NY COUNTRYMEN-It has been thought appropriate,

Mr COUNTRYMEN—II has been thought appropriate, upon this Centennal occasion, to bring together in Philadelphia, for popular inspection, specimens of our attainments in the industrial and fine arts, and in hierature, science and philosophy, as well as in the great business of agriculture and of commerce.

That we may the more thoroughly appreciate the excellences and deficiencies of our achievements and also to give emphatic expression to our carnest desire to cultivate the friendship of our follow members of this great laimly of nations the enlightened agricultural, commercial and manufacturing people of the world have been fiviled to send hither corresponding specimens of their skill to exhibit on equal terms in friendly competition with our own. To this invitation they have generously responded; for so doing we render them our hearty thanks.

The beauty and utility of the contributions will this day be submitted to your inspection by the Managers of this Exhibition. We are glad to know that a view of specimens of the skill of all nations will afford to you unalloyed pleasure as well as yield to you a valuable practical knowledge of so many of the remarkable results of the wonderful skill existing in enlightened tommunities.

One business needs a great ago our country was new and but

ominusities. One hundred years ago our country was new and but

what we have done we regret that we have not done more. Our achievements have been great enough, however, to make it easy for our people to acknowledge superior merit wherever found.

And now, tellow cutzens, it hope a careful examination of what is about to be exhibited to you will not tonly imagine you with a profound respect for the skill and taste of our triends from other nations, but also mainly you with the attainments made by our own people during the past one bundred years. I moke your generous co-operation with the worthy Commissioners to secure a bridiant success to this laternational Exhibition, and to make the stay of our forcup visitors—to whom we extend a hearty welcomebath profitable and pleasant to them.

I descare the international Exhibition now open.

as he sat down the orchestra sung a chorus of re-

THE PROCESSION IN THE MAIN HALL

at an end the foreign legations, the members of the Senate and of the house filed out in long procession way of Memorial Hall. The chief master of ceremonies look his position and announced the names of the distinguished guests as they came. First was the President, the Empress of Brazil leaning upon his arm. Then came His Majesty the Emperor of Brazil accom-panying Mrs. Grant, the President's wife. Immediately chind His Majesty were the members of the Cabinet, Secretary Fish leading and Secretary Robeson bringing up the rear. Each was escorting some lady member of the suite. The fereign Ambassadors had gone ahead and taken their places opposite the sections of their respective countries, so as to meet the imperial-republican cortege when it arrived. After the Cabinet nme General Sheridan, accompanied by his brother; the Governors of the States, with their staffs, marching two by two, until they entered the side portal of welcome as the procession entered, the President being excerted by a guard of henor of the Philagelphia City Troop, a military organization which has existed since the time of the Revolution. It was noted that within twenty-four hours wonders had been accomplished in the preparation of the different de-pariments. Even poor Turkey, which was utterly lost ad deserted, with none of her articles on exhibition. had gone to the trouble of suspending a vast Turkey carpet to hide the nakedness of her poor display, in front of which the Turkish Minister and his suite awaited the President's coming. Director General Goshorn accompanied the President and paused from time to time to introduce him to the fereign Commissioners. To some there was a simple nod or two of courtesy or a bow; to others a longer interchange of greetings. When His Excellency came to the section of Brazil, however, there was a pause. The President and the Emperor and their ladges entered within and spont a few minutes. His Majesty took an especial pleasure in showing the President and Mrs. Grant the features of his country's exhibit—the towers made from feathers, the rick, quaint woods and the canning manner in which these woods had been engraved, 20 from country to country the cortege passed, the

the exhibitors and attendants, the procession bec ing more and more scattered when the Senators and a moment, recognizing these friends among the ex-hibitors. But before the Frendent's cortego had made half the round of the main building all order was lost, and it became simply a stragging mob-forme rat in one direction, some in another, and it was not difficult to see that the tempers of the Cumpet Ministers were sorely tried en they found themselves and groups of policemen and guards busing about in the crowd. Finally the President's survey of the building-which under proper teresting ceremony was completed in confused and disorder. The Free deat's bedy guard, with the wonderrol uniform, succeeded in keeping about him, but a mobit was. I saw General Sheredan harrying across the grass pursued by an angry policeman, sutil some one who knew him extremed him. I now Conking and Freinghoyeen bessed in by surrounding involves un-til rescued by a military officer who happened to know their place and impurtance in the ceremony. The crowd was most encompictable, and there was a good deal of pushing and struggling. Now and then an effort to keep order was takie, which made matters were. But it was a good-natured, patient crowd, sion on the part of one of the tens of thousands who surged about the procession.

AN INCIDENT OF THE PROCESSION.

The President was inscripted for some time by a tendency on the part of the Emperor to recognize old triends, to stop and discuss with them the points of me exhibits and to inquire into the meaning of who had the escort in command, was sorely tried at times to keep the procession in order and to prevent the crowd of foreign Commissioners

Philadelphia, in the year 1879. To put into effect | from moving toe quickly. Failing to make him the several laws relating to the Exhibition, the United | soil perfectly understood in his self perfectly understood in his French, which was of a Connecticut accent, he called upon their place was not in precedence of the Emperor but in the rear. But for this familiar, eager disposition on the part of His Majesty, the procession might have made the tour in much less time. There was some difficulty in Speakers Kerr and Cox keeping the rear of the Cabinet, but the whole was good natured and really detracted nothing from the coremonies.

THE PROCESSION TO RACHINEST RALL.

A short time after the arrival of the Presidential party on the exhibition grounds the troops that were form the grand reception corps began to assemble in the promenade between the end of the main building and the great Machinery Hall. As the several regiavenues they were assigned places along the line of the proposed procession from the main building and every effort was made to secure ample reom for the move-ment of the President and party, with the long column of invited guests, exhibitors and Centennial officials,

after their disagreeable tramp through the mud was anything but picturesque, but the rough marching generally served to distinguish the well disciplined regu-lars from the half trained militia, and aithough the marines were muddy they presented a very magnificent appearance as seidlers. The crew of the gress" also looked well, but somewhat out of their element, trudging through the semi-liquid mud that overlay every spot on the road where the water had lodged. Jack's white cap was set on his head with unusual jauntiness, probably on account of the fact that he was observed by thousands of eyes whose fair owners took a special interest in the gallant tars.

The New Jersey and Pennsylvania Militia looked

woefully draggled and jaded, and were it not for the inspiring strains of the several bands or the stirring rattle of the drums, they would have failed in some instances to preserve their formation. The colored troops marched nobly, that is, they stamped onward to the sound of the fife and drum as if the roadway was

Two lines of troops were formed, one extending along the end of the main building and the other from it toward Machinery Hall. The object of this arrangement was to exclude the dense crowds of people who were attracted by the music toward this point cession was to pass, and this caused no little confusion and trouble. The crowds insisted on pushing their way notwithstanding the urgent and often very forcible appeals of the military guardians of the way to keep back, and this contributed not a little to sour the temper of the great mass of people that lined the avenues, and unfit them to give other than that later on moved by them.

The day having turned out extremely warm, um-

these, of course, obstructed the view of the multitude standing behind. Loud shouts of "Pull down that umbrella!" were heard on every side, and a tumult at one time nearly arose because an obstinate Jerseyman stoutly refused to lower his gingham at the request of

those who could not see through it.

As the time approached for the final act of the great ceremony—the starting of the machinery—great expectations were manifested by a decidedly uneasy muititude of vast proportions. Every point of vantage trees had their loads of American youth, who kept up a continuous yelling of "Here they come!" This envious of the elevated urchins, and did not relish the insulting "seli" that was perpetrated at their expense every five minutes. Like the cry of "Wolf," too often repeated, the crowd would not believe it when it was regularly announced that the Pres ident was coming, and the body of invited guests who preceded him had already reached nearly half way berealize that somebody was coming at last

THE INEVITABLE YELLOW DOG. The irrepressibe cur, and we might add the indispen sable canine, that turns up on every occasion when a space is specially desired made his appearance exactly on time; for when the people began to grow very impatient the beast suddenly charged down the avenue with loud cheers. Back he cams again, answering the hooting and shouting of the crowd with a series of ki-yi's, pitched in a dolorous key. Somehow he escaped before the order of "Attention" brought steadiness to the military line and was seen no more. Precisely at a quarter past twelve P. M. the loud command of the officer in charge of the military proclaimed that

Then every one endeavored to elevate himself as into a kind of sullen indifference. The chime of bells on Machinery Hall tower began to ring joyous peals, and the distant booming announced that the great Exhibition was open at last, after so many months of labor on its gigantic frame. The national airs sounded chime of belis; but the occasion seemed to overwhelm any unfavorable criticism. Thus we had the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "Raily Round the Flag" and a number of other familiar tunes, which were received with loud invited guests marched from building to building, preceding the President, us was proper, and making a very pleasant picture and fully illustrating the harmony of all nations with the United States. As they each group, but without being in the least degree of fensive. It was a good natured, one sided piece of haffing, which partly restored the good humor that had been exhausted during the long wait for the pro-

ASPECTS OF THE CROWD.

In that smiling column of ladies and gentlemen might be noticed representatives of every civilized nent lawyers, great manufacturers, civil and military officials, both of our own country and of European na might be seen with the swarthy visages of old Spain and the American Republics. On the column pressed to the grand entrance of the Machinery Hall, the bands playing a stirring march and innumerathe flags waving a welcome in the breeze to the strangers who came to Philadelphia to celebrate the birthday of the nation. The scene was exceedingly impressive, furnishing, as it did, an example of what American genius and industry has wrought out of the wilderness in a little over one hundred years. But the most important characters were now about to present themselves. An extra large wave of confusion, growing out of a desire to see things, swept over the densely packed mass of people near the Exhibition gate, and in another moment the familiar form of the short and stout man, with the strong face and modest bearing, whom the American people recognize as their President, made his appearance escorting Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Brazil. Following the President came and imperial party were surrounded by the troops of the City Guard as an escort of honor, and the latter aded very much by their handsome but peculiar uniof the City Guard is somewhat similar to that worn by the Roman cavalry, but it is modified to suit the modern military costume, and is surmounted by an imneese black prume, arranged to form a continuous ernament everbanging the front and the elutionary troopers of Washington pictured in these belinets, and when the President made his exit from the building, as described, it looked as if the spirits of the dead at Trenton, Valley Forge and the other fields of a century ato, had come to surround and protect tim as the representative son of such a giorious agestry. The President, as usual, looked wormed at being gized on by so many thousand pairs of eyes, but was relieved by being of necescity compelled to attend to his injustrious companion, the Empress of Brazil. Dom Pedro, on the other hand, had a smile and a bow for every one who prected bim, and was entirely self-possessed during the

of the Presidential procession was the almost total absence of cheering by the crowd, indeed, had it not

been for the music and the flags and the bright sun shining on a brilliant assemblage, the precession might have been mistaken for a funeral.

THE SCHOOL IN AND ABOUT MACHINERY HALL.

The scene from the belify of Machinery Hall was extremely beautiful. At six o'clock in the morning Mr. Frederick Widdows, the chime professor at the Metro-politan church, Washington, rang in the Centennial. He has a chime of thirteen bells, the largest weigning 2.600 pounds and the smallest 150. He commenced with the "Star Spangled Banner," then rang salutes by striking all the bells at once, and followed the national anthems of the various nations of the earth. From about nine the maste of bands in the distance and directly at hand resumded one of the grand reviews of war time. jostling thousands moving in every direction, the picturesque surrounding scenery, magnificent buildings, all lent an enchantment to the scene that builes description. The bills and housetops outside the enclosure were filled with ested in the movements of the soldiery and citizens.

for the purpose of keeping the crowd back. They stacked arms at half-past eleven and waited, preserving an open space from the main building to Machinery

fractory loafers combined in places to raise trouble by fighting the militia, but the members of the latter on guard collared them as last as they could reach them. It is a singular face that in these little contests the soldier was always the better man; for, notwithstanding all the opposition of the refractory people, they were at once taken off, without injury to their signal, as previously understood, to unfur! the flags of Machinery Hall and the government building. They all flew to the breeze at once, showing the ensigns of was a stiff breeze, giving full vent to the effort at display of bunting. About one o'clock the President and party moved from the main building to Machinery Hall. The crowd had been kept out of the latter building until after the procession filed in. There were probably a thousand people waiting around the Corliss engine, to witness the coreis the largest in the place. It is a manufacturing enole of running up to 2,500 horse power and doing the work of the largest manufacturing engine in the world. The other ten engines in the place bring the steam capacity of the engines in Machinery Hall up to

about 5,000 horse power.

At a quarter past one the cavalcade passed in. President Grant was stopped at the British section and pre-sented with a magnificently bound and illustrated cata-logue and description of the articles on exhibition from Great Britain and Ireland. On the fly leaf was inscribed :- "To General Ulysses S. Grant, President of His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K. G., Lord President of Her Majesty's Privy Council. St. George's Hall, Pairmount Park, 10th of May, 1876."

The President handed it to a member of the City
Troop, who carried it along till it was finally delivered

to some member of the President's party.
THE PRESIDENT AND EMPEROR START THE ENGINE.

The first to mount the engine's platform was Governo followed Governor Bedle, of New Jersey, and staff; Governor Hartranit, of Pennsylvania, and staff and Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, and staff; Mayor Wickham, of New York; George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Erastus Brooks, Postmaster Fairman, Congressman Charles M. Adams of New York and a number of other citizens. Soon the President arrived, escorting Her Majesty the Empress of Brazil, followed by the Emperor Dom Pedro escort, ing Mra Grant. Then followed General Hawley, the Director General; Mr. Weish and others of the Com mission. Then came Chief Justice Waite, Secretary Fish, Mrs. Fish, the Spanish Minister and wife. The crowd had grown as large and dense as possible within the immense hall, 1,402 feet long and 360 feet wide, when the order "Down in front," cleared the steps to the handles of Grant, with his hand on one and the Brazilian Empe. ror holding the other. Mr. Corliss instructed them both how to manage the handles. Dom Pedro was told to start his first. This he did, and waited as if it was a more matter of form, with no side and in a second the steam began to ooze and hiss. Then came the movement of the Then every one endeavored to elevate himself as awful thing itself, an automatic and regular climbing much as possible in order to see the procession, and there was much stretching of necks and standing on tip-toe which, however, soon fatigued the eager sight-seers had been scated (some very low ladies, by the way say a dozen-but the most respected in the United States); and the President and Dom Pedro stood hardly knowing what to do or say. The revolutions of the immense machine caused a vibration of the immediate vicinity; and while the crowd cheered and became so enthusiastic that handkerchiefs waved and strong men were

although they had stood two hours waiting. But your correspondent happened to stand alongside the very few that hardly dared look up to see what was going on. All was confidence except upon the engine sta where the distinguished guests were. There was a Petro were even disturbed as to what was going had started. None of them were, however, curious enough to look up where the noise was until a lady of the party, with the positive curiosity of her sex, boldly satisfied themselves that it was only a big engine going ing and making the hall resound with various exclama tions, was followed by the tinkling of a thousand bells and the clinking and thudding and hammering of thirteen acres of vast machinery, that created an excitement only kept down multitude. Soon confidence was restored where there was a disposition to be frightened, and the hall and the big engine and the little engines, and all the clattering of shuttles and plumpings of frightfully strong machinery, were soon forgotten in the examination of the grand or beautiful things they produced.

At twenty-five minutes after two the President have ing completed the formal duties attendant upon the opening, entered his carriage near Machinery Hall and was driven to his apartments in the city.

There is something wonderful about the completion of this machinery in the time, and the fact that it is so near ready now. For instance :- One year and twentysix days ago the immense Corliss engine was iron ore at the bottom of some mine in Pennsylvania. Now it is ent to perform its task. Last night the Prussian sec tion was a mass of straw and boxes. This morning, Captain Albert, the very energetic and effi-cient chief of the building, had unpacked the stuff, cleaned up the debris and placed the articles ready for their owners to put them in position. The German and French goods have only crived within ten days. The Russian and Austrian goods are yet to arrive. The Russians sent theirs by a steamer that broke her propeller on the way.

ng covers, the exhibitors have occupied thirteen

RIGHT THOUSAND MACHINES IN POSITION. The American exhibitors of machinery take up seventyfive per cent of the space allotted. Great Britain is next in importance in this line and is so much less im-portant than the English expected that the British representatives here apologize for their display of mahinery and acknowledge that the can beat them on machinery. The Seth Thomas Clock Company have an immense clock there, with twenty-six electric dials. Two of these are 5 feet and twenty-four 3 feet in diamthrough an electric wire, but the hands of the main

dial in the front are propelled by the machine itself.

The pyramid of speigel eisen and the immense sheets,
of Bessemer steel, in the British section, show elabo-

rate taste and great perfection of art in mechanics. The ship sections are led by John Roach, of New York and Chester, whose vessels and compound engines are marvels of skill in the models. Beautiful models of ships also come from England. Mr. Roach says he has a contract to build a steamboat to ply on Long Island Sound, that will cost a million dollars, and will be the finest ever built. Mr. Hoe has very recently filled his printing press section. The New York Steam Bafety Power Company is delayed in filling up its place. Lockwood & Co., of Philadelphia, grind out envelopes by the thousand, by a mysterious and surprising patented method. The Belgian mining machinery is ck and sand like the stuking of a twelve foot artesian well. Fire engines and almost everything you can think of are there in great profusion and seem-

After the inspection of the main Exhibition building, and shortly before two o'clock, Mrs. Gillespie, a de-scendant of Bonjamin Franklin, the President of the building to convey the Empress of Brazil to the Women's Pavilson, where Her Majesty in motion. Her Majesty, however, ignored the car-riage, and, with Dom Pedro and her suite, democratwalked the distance. In their company, besides the Emperor's suite, were Professor Archer, of the British Commission; the wife of the Brazilian Minister, Mr. Carvalho Borjes, Count Daci, of Italy, and numbers of friends. An immense to witness the ceremonies. The Empress on her arrival at the Pavilion proceeded to the President's room, and, after a short rest, went at once to the Brazilian Department, which she inspected with much interest. The department for the Cincinnati carved

The Empress was much pleased to discover, in the rtistic carving which ornamented an organ, the work of a lady friend of Her Majesty now in Sheffield, England. At the Machinery Department, where the ceremonies were to take place, a gold cord and tassel were placed in the Empress' hands. She touched them gracefully, the engine started, and the machinery was put in motion. Her Majesty then returned with her party and Mrs. Gillespie to the ex-ecutive room, and alter a short time in pleasant con-THE BAXNER OF BROAD CASTILE.

During the interval that always precedes the most comentous part of a great festival there is a lull, and this full is generally taken advantage of by a vast crowd Valley Forge, nor the fact that one hundred years was yant lapsing which had made the nation, could keep the testal masses of people who were jammed between the main Exposition Building and Machinery Hall from havand shad-bellied Pennsylvania reserves and militia ginted on their bayonet tops fiercely. The marines from the Congress, with their white leggings and flat white Carlist caps, made a handsome show. The troops were massed in the form of a "V" over these grounds, the Exposition Building to see the national standard unbunched as soon as Grant would come forth, there

eager exclamations of the short statured people who stood behind their tailer compatriots thickly wedged in

"No. it isn't no Emperor, nor no Grant," said a tall. blonde featured man, who was spokesman for a small

"Then what the deuce is it?"asked another "Why, don't you see it's a man foll from a tree, uswered the blonde. Then there was a laugh and ar other cheer as the Spaniards in two files came in sight, their handsome uniforms and splendid physique creat-ing the most heartfelt enthusiasm.

"By gravy!" said an old American officer, who wore

the cocked hat of a general officer, "those fellows are superb! I don't care if they are Spaniards. Just look at the easy swing of their bodies, and every man of a size. They feel just as proud as a young girl that's go-

by with their dark blue cloth uniforms and crimson trimmings; their peaked believes resembling nail causeways with such an air as they might have dis-played at San Quentin or under Pizarro. Many ladies on the ground were warm in their praise of the Span-lards, who are all young as well as handsome.

It seems to be the rule that among all these thou-It seems to be the rule that among all these thousands of people who come to this Exhibition there
shall always be present the inventor of a hoe handle, a

Moran's "Mountain of the Holy Cross;" F. W. man landscape. As might be expected, the battle Hell. Their clothing would forbid it, their manners would condemn them and their atterances would certainly make suspects of them. But they have the darling of Darien, the wondrous and unfortunate colonist, and the cheek of Chicot, the King's jester.

farmer-looking man of the writer, who had saked of the inter fifty questions, and who in his turn had not

"No, I never heard of the pump," was the answer.
"Wail," replied the farmer-looking man, "I'm from
Warren, Mass. You know where it is? It's between Springfield and Wooster. Wall we a kind a hollow on Knowles' pump, and 'spose there'll be a million or more a people from Europe at this yere big thing. Wall now what are them emperors and kings going to do when they home, ain't they? I'm going to live right on the ground and take a look at them emperors when they just git a first sight of that pump. But the biggest thing is Crystal's chisels. What, you never saw a one on them Why, good heavens, he'll have 'em everywhere in his Empire. I have a son here, and I'm going to live with him. hight as well save a dollar. Because, young man, if you don't save a dollar, how you going to get

echoes of "Riego's Hymn" he did not seem at all affected, but simply asked what "all the durned clatter

BILLETED ON PHILDELPHIA Wayfarers going to Philadelphia, the city of the Cen

tennial, on all the railroads will find egents of the railroad companies who have associated themselves in this matter, and have hired all the vacant houses in the widely distributed city to reas them to strangers, giving them board and lodging. For supper, breakfast, bed—"go away in the morning," as it is called—they charge \$2.50, and produce a ticket from a large bag which they carry with the name of the family to which the billet is to go and the residence of the family. In some cases the families, who on the evening of the 9th of May received billets, were astenished at being called upon late, as the trains were over their greatest of coursesy by the ladies in the houses who had received ministers during the Moody and Sankey revival in Philadelphia. In other cases beds and suppers were wanting, yet the exception does not prove a rule, and is a novel idea and may work well, as the railroad companies have engaged the houses of many Philadelphia families from May to September. The coupons which the traveller and sight-seer presents at his or her unknown host's house are kept carefully, and are presented to the railway companies as they may direct them to be presented. Chestnut and Market streets were wild on Tuesday night with guests who held their coupons and earliest opportunity, but could not do it readily, as they were unable to make good the distinction to their CASUALTIES OF THE DAY.

It was not to be expected that the day would pass off without accidents of greater or less extent. The experience of all similar immense gatherings of human beings is to the contrary. None of a serious character occurred, however, and, in fact, the occasion may be claimed as a remarkable exemption in this respect. During the terribic crush about the platform, where a dense mass of human beings were tightly wedged in the space between Memorial Hall and

the main building wide as is the distance separating them, there was at one time an approach to a panic on account of the suffocation and pressure. Numbers of women, and even men, fainted and were carried out of the crowd with difficulty. Others emerged after a desperate struggle, panting, pale and exhausted. Fortunately however, no one was seriously injured, which, under the circumstances, seems little less than providential. Those who fainted were generally cared for by their friends, but during the day other cases occurred in differents, but during the day other cases occurred in diffriends, but during the day other cases occurred in dif ferent parts of the ground which were of a sufficiently serious character to call for their removal to the hos pital of the

This institution is admirable in purpose and promises to be effective in execution. It is supported by the Centennial Commission, is established as a medical adquarters, and for the purpose of affording tempo rary treatment (for which no ice is taken) to all visitors and exhibitors who may meet with accident or be taken Hall, across the ravine, and though unpretentious in appearance, is quite well provided for all ordinary emer gencies. It received vesterday its first patients from among the public. None of these, however, were serious cases. A boy tripped over the absurd wire fence which is a regular trap to throw the unwary badly fractured. A lady also fell a victim to the same absurdity, near the same place, in front of Judges' Hall, and was severely lacerated about the head and face. An employed had his hand crushed while engaged in assisting in the starting of the machinery. A gentleman was brought to the house who had fainted from exhaustion and seemed to be suffering from faintness and exhaustion, which led to a congestive chili. This first instalment of unfortunates were cared for by Dr. Ward, and none of them are in

Last night one might have supposed that the art col-lections would be a place of quiet and refuge from the crowds that would naturally throng the more showy collections of the Main Building and Machinery Hall. But the expectations of the lovers of art were destined to disappointment. At a quarter past twelve o'clock the gun gave the signal that the formal exercises of inauguration were over. The flag was unfuried over the Main Building, a dozen steam whistles screech unison, bells chimed, men cheered, small boys whistled, and the guards at the doors of the soveral buildings perceived that their Cerberus' duty of keeping out visitors was at an end. But, unfortunately for the Memorial Hall in particular, hour previously by those who took their own way of abridging the ceremonies. So, when the signal for dis-persing was given, the great throng followed its leaders, and, instead of descending the steps of the platform outside, pushed through Memorial Hall, raising a power of dust that threatened at one time even to obse pictures themselves. But, despite this grave draw time that one had a fair opportunity of realizing the magnitude and variety of this part of the great Ex-

of gilt and crystal, the contrast of which with the pure white of the plastering grates upon every sesthetic One can only admire the softness of the light that pours down in a generous flood from the lotty glass roof and the delicate mouldings and caryatids around its base, and regret that there is so little here An unmeaning and ungainly plaster cast of a buil, from by somebody, half a dozen statuettes of no importance and a tail marble sitar in the Italian style are all that the rotunda affords. It would be useless to linger here for the present. Yet we cannot fail to be struck with the ample dimensions and happy proportions of the

Hastening to the galleries devoted to American art

we begin to realize that we are indeed at home and need not be ashamed of our surroundings. No less than seven walls, each one hundred feet in length, are hung with American pictures. And in simple justice to the contributors it must be said that no previous collection has contained more good paintings and fewer bad ones. The painful recollections of three years ago, at Vienna, where we did worse than nothing, cease to haunt your correspondent like a night-mare, and the patriotic spirit revives. Many good friends-some new, some old-look down from the though, perhaps, the cream of our collection is not to "Elaine" will attract many a lover of Tennyson, Mr. F. James exhibits a faithful scene of Western life, in his "Palace Smoking Car" with its card players and voluble politicians. The faces are good, but the color voluble politicians. The laces are good, but the coloring is crude. Gignoux has exhibited some of his well known effects. S. R. Gifford is represented by by namerous landscapes, all up to his usual standard. And R. S. Gifford renews the assurances he has given of late of his steady and rapid improvement. Of Irving we detect "Cardinal Wolsey and His Friends," a host in itself. Bridgmann's "Basses Pyrénids" a genre, and "The Harem," are strong in coloring. "The Duck's Breakfast," by W. H. Lippincott, is promising. J. M. Hart exhibits the "Sunny Memories of Berkshire;" F. Hill's by the "Yesemite Vailey." Crane, Whistredge, De Haas, Constant Meyer, Hubbard and Wordsworth Thompson are abundantly and happily represented. Thompson are abundantly and happily represented. Winslow Homer exhibits a piece in his characteristic style of naturalism, full of life and power. There are also charming pieces from Kensets, Cropsey and Allston. The "Battle of Gettysburg," by Rothermel, is as

glaring and unfortunate as it well could be. It is scarcely an attractive picture, under any circumstances. Th of grouping around a central point. The whole is a huge hand-to-hand fight, vivid but not in-spiring. Yet our Southern brethren, aithough they may regret the presence of such a picture need not feel that it casts upon them any repreach Both sides are fighting like heroes, and which one will succeed is evidently to depend upon the luck of war rather than upon sectional superiority. In passing rapidly through these galleries we have not paused to discriminate. We have merely jotted down a few that happened to strike our eye or appeal to our memory. without attempting to draw comparison or call atten-tion to hundreds equally good. To do them sli justice one must spend weeks of careful study, and to-day is

THE ART OF EXŞLAND.

If America has done well, Eugland, it must be confessed, has done better. No amount of lawful patriotism will prevent us from yielding the paim gracefully to our British cousins. In fact, one may already ard the prediction that when the final award com-Perhaps a more careful revision may reveal some slight theuselves here and there, but to the eye of a if there was not, among the three or four hundreds, a single weak or unattractive one. The English have improved decidedly upon their exhibition at Vienna by dint of careful weeding and a wider range of situation. We encounter the brightest names in English art, some dead, but the greater number still alive. The briefest resume will make this apparent. W note Riviere's "War Times," O'Neill's "Volunteer," Sir John Gilbert's "Battle of Naseby," Ausdell's "The Annous Mother," a superbly painted merino one with her two lambs; Peter Graham's "The Cattle Tryst," Faed's "God's Acre," Calderon's "Siesta," Leighton's "Eastern Slunger," Mrs. Jophing's "Five Sisters of York," Prich's "Pamela Writing," Cope's "Marriage of Griseida," Millar's "Early Days," two gems by Landssor, "The Travelled Monkey" and the "Sick Moukey;" Watts' "Portrait of Landseer," Leighton's "Interior of a Jewish House," rich in color: Cooke's "Godwin's Lighthouse," where the water is as translucent as nature itself; Colin Hunter's "Frawlers Waiting for Darkness;" two remarkable Channel;" Brett's "Morning Among the Boulders on modern Italian art. The coloring, as mughthe Const." Horsley's "Checkmate in Next Move," a pected, is good, but the subjects are rathed wonderful interior, with light entering through a window in the background; Crowe's "Goldsmith's recognize many familiar forms, such as "I

Mourners," "Rivières Circe" and "The Companies of

England have been robbed for awhile to make up as array of talent that is overpowering in its general effect and that one might look for in vain elsewhere. There is one room in particular—a small side chamber to the north—which might be called the chamber of the illusnorth—which might be called the chamber of the illustrious dead. Here every picture is eloquent of a bygone age. The portrait of Hannah More, by Opic, is loaned by the Duke of Manchester. Many Americans will have their first and probably their only opportunity of seeing the originate of West's "Death of General Woll," and "Christ Blessing Little Children," Leslie's "May Day Revels," contrasting pleasingly with Turner's rather sombre "Dolbadden Castle," and Mulready's "Village Buffoon. The "Banquet Scene" and "Banquo's Ghost," by Maclise, is powerful in effect of light and shade. Frith's "Marriage of the Frince of Waise" is remarkable for its fidelity in preserving the likeuesses of the stately cortege without sacrifice of likenesses of the stately cortege without sacrifice of pictorial grouping. In short, in this one room alone there is enough to occupy the student for many a profi-

oils. But we have only time to cast a rapid glance a two or three of them—Fadena's "Story of an Hones Wife," Jopling's "In the Conservatory" and Sir John Gilbert's "Visit of Francis I to the Queen of Navarre. The pleasure of visiting the English coil tion is rendered complete by the circumstance that each picture bears the title in full and the artist's

land of orange are brought to face one another peace-fully in the same gallery. The contrast is not so dis-pleasing as it might sound. The Swedish pictures are pleasing as it might sound. The Swedish pictures are warmer than this country suggests, the Spanish loss highly wrought. Upon the whole the Spaniards, while they reveal the most conscientious manipulation with the brush, do not present a positively attractive array. For this result the subjects, ratnor than the artists themselves, are to blame. The subjects are too serious and heavy, and also a trille overworn. They are too suggestive of the cloister and the ascetic's cell. In this respect they constrast most singularly with the recent exhibition of Spanish water colors in New York, where warmth and abandon predominated. In the present collection we singled out Gonzalos'

In the present collection we singled out Gonzalos' "Sepulchre of the Catholic Kings at Granada" and "Interior of a Cathodral," "An Old Stone Bridge," by "Interior of a Cathedral," "An Old Stone Bridge," by De Haes (a most un-Spaniah name, by the way); Dios-caro's "Life of Columbus," Jover's "Scene at the Pontificial Court," some genres by Melida and Lucas, and the "Death of St. Francis of Assissi." Most of the Spanish prices are exceptionally large. Among the Swedish we note Fagorilu's "Bys Smoking," Skönberg's "Lovers Ramoling Through the Woods," roughly dashed in, but full of light and atmosphere, The portrait of Count Rosen is extraordinary for the naturalness with which the fur is represented.

Next to the English in point of merit are the French unquestionably. Their collection is not quite so large and not so carefully weeded. We see here and there a picture that scarcely does its neighbors credit. Still the collection, as a whole, is typical of French style, if not at its highest pitch of perfection. The piece de resistance is the portrait of Mile. Croizette on horseback, by Duran. Both rider and horse are all that the by Duran. Both rider and borse are all that the lover of art can wish for, natural, spirited and highly attractive. Equally powerful, but less attractive, is "Rispah Defonding Her Crucified Children," by Becker. The expressions on the faces are a feast of horrors for the anatomist. A companion piece is the "Assassination of Casar," by Clement. spirited, as also Protai's "Soldiers Camping in the Woods." Karpignie's "Study of Trees" is forcible, and there are good things by Leienz. "The School," by Cochin, is in the realistic style. The faces of the pupils are true to the life, expressive and varied. We pass by the names of A. Benonville, Pabst, Jacomin and Schencks. We confess that they have not exerted themselves as the English have. The names represented and the pictures exhibited are good. But where are the Coutures and Geromes, the Meissoniers and De La Roches, who made the exhibition of 1873 at Vienna so attractive? In view of the array of English talent their absence is

Not even the most patriotic native of the Fatherland can feel ratisfied with his country's display. As a whole it is weak and meagre, and the lew attractive process are easily selected. Van Starkonborgh's "Harvest Scene" fully deserves the gold medal it has obtained. Boser's "Girl with the Bundle," is Iteah and life-like. In Hylander's marine piece we welcome an old irrend of "72. Tuttheb's "Singing Lesson" and Geibel's "Village Tavern Concert" are in the happiest style of German genra. pieces attract much stiention. Knots of three and four, inspired more by zeal than by knowledge, gather is front of Braun's "Surrender at Sedan," a flashy and altogether artistic scene, no better than Rothermed's "Gettysburg." Fortunately tor Braun, there is another painting of the same surrender, still more inartistic. And thee there is the inevitable Crown Prince and staff, and the equally inevitable Emperor on horseback. Still, the number of patriotic pieces is small in comparison with that at Vienna, and for this we are thankful. Without

number of patriotic pieces is small in comperison with that at Vienna, and for this we are thankful. Without excess of variety we can claim that Gormany is decidedly surpassed by America in breach of artistic conception and even in coloring.

After wandering through so many rooms and corridors, lined with thousands of art objects, we have every reason for congratulation that the effort of seeing them have been made so easy. The arrangements for high leading to be desired. Even the world-renowned gallery of Dresden does not surpass Memorial Hall in this respect. The light, except in the northern rooms, comes in from above, is not too strong and is perfectly distributed. In no place are the pictures hung beyond the reach of easy vision. Even the corridors, those crucial tests of a gallery, are scarcely inferior to the rotunda or the main rooms. The labors of the Art Committee have thus been facilitated and the artists have no ground for compiaint. Even the painstaking chairman of the English Committee, who has tried his best to hang every piature just where it will display itself to the full, may take comfort in the reflection that circumstances have some to the aid of his high intentions. And whoever considers the wealth of the English collection will admit that his task was a most

We may add in conclusion that about one-third of the smaller rooms are not yet in readiness.

But Memorial Hall, with all its ample rooms, has not sufficed for the display of the world's art. Last winter it was found that the applications for space were pouring in so fast that another building of even larger dimensions would be absolutely necessary. So, without hesitation, the present annex was resolved upon, and almost as promptly called into being. To one who has not seen this part of the grounds within the past two months the transformation is almost the past two mouths the transformation is almost incredible. Nothing then was visible but a pile of lumber and the skeleton frame work of a huge somea narrow strip of ground to the north of Memorial Hall and enter an almost labyrinthine series of galleries, lighted—like those in the elder building—from above and filled with an equally tempting array of treasures. The outside has been painted in limitation of granite, and although squat in comparison with the lofty rotunds is tolerably in

the companion with the general surroundings.

Once inside the visitor loses all consciousness of the fact that he is within the walls of a merely temporary and a repetition of the hall. The same names meet his eye, the same wealth of form and color arrests his eye, the same weath of form and color arrests his attention. And, perhaps, the popular verdict will be that the annex, as a whole, is superior even to the hall. In certain departments it is so un-questionably. The first room that one enters is the most meagre of all. Some few Italian marbles are un-packed, but they are not of the highest order, and in general the floor is occupied with unopened boxes. The Italian pictures, both in this room and in the one adjoining, are not equal to those in Vienna and do not give an adequate representation of modern Italian art. The coloring, as might be ex-pected, is good, but the subjects are rather conven-